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I have arranged our species in a series of natural groups, which are pretty clearly defined by means of a combination of characters. There are one or two changes in nomenclature; but the only notable ones are in the second group, where *V. pedatifida* replaces the much later name of *V. delphinifolia*, and the Linnæan name of *V. palmata* asserts its right of priority over *V. cucullata* of Aiton. If we did not fall back upon this name we should have to take up *V. obliqua* of Hill, which is much earlier than *V. cucullata*, and is clearly of that species, as Hill's figure shows.

I crave the opinion of the club as to whether our Pansy-Violet, *V. tricolor*, var. *arvensis*, is indigenous to this country. In deference to those who have more knowledge of the matter than I have, this is here included among the wild species, yet with misgiving.—ASA GRAY.

**Orange-leaf scab.\***—During the past two seasons the Department of Agriculture has been receiving orange leaves that were diseased in some way. Mr. Charles W. Campbell, of Ocala, Florida, writes that the disease appeared first last summer and is rapidly increasing, especially attacking young and vigorous trees. It is very destructive to the growth of the trees and ruinous to young nursery stock, so that it is feared it will seriously affect the orange interest. There seems to be no literature upon the subject, and there is a probability that the disease is new, at least it is of very recent appearance in Florida. The entomologists affirm that there is no evidence of its being caused by insects.

The first appearance is that of small, light-colored, wart like excrescences upon the leaf surfaces and young shoots. These develop, often become confluent, and finally destroy the vitality of the leaf. The top of the older warts is dark brown or nearly black, due to the presence of a dense fungous growth, made up of a multitude of irregularly developed conidiophores, bearing oblong one-celled conidia. Whether this particular fungus is the cause of the disease it accompanies I can not at present say.

Upon some specimens recently received Mr. J. B. Ellis discovered a species of *Fusarium* which he believes to be *F. sarcocroum* Desm., and expresses the opinion that the warts are caused by the mycelium of this fungus. After careful examination, however, I am inclined to think that the disease is caused by the first fungus referred to above.

From letters received from De Land, Florida, we learn that (1) trees affected last season were the first attacked this spring; (2) sour trees alone are affected; (3) soil and surroundings have no influence on the disease; (4) vigorous and "sickly" trees are alike attacked; (5) the disease tends to spread throughout the whole tree; (6) the disease does not spread in the grove, but appears at several points simultaneously.

It is recommended that the following fungicides be tried: (1) a solution of potassium bisulphide; (2) liquid grison†; (3) strong soap suds containing glycerine and carbolic acid. Of course all these solutions should be applied in the form of fine spray.—F. LAMSON SCRIBNER.

\*Abstract of a paper read before the Botanical Club of the A. A. S., Buffalo meeting, 1886.

†Prepared by boiling three pounds each of the flour of sulphur and lime in six gallons of water until reduced to two gallons. When settled pour off the clear liquor and bottle for use. In use this liquid should be much diluted with water (1 to 12).